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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH MARCH.

THERE are many good stories about Abraham Lincoln as a lawyer:—A man offered him an objectionable case: "Yes, there is no reasonable doubt but that I can gain your case for you. I can set a whole neighbourhood at loggerheads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get for you 600 dollars, which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to them as it does to you. I shall not take your case, but I will give a little advice for nothing. You seem a sprightly, energetic man. I would advise you to try your hand at making 600 dollars in some other way." Once he was prosecuting a civil suit, in the course of which evidence was introduced, showing that his client was attempting a fraud. Lincoln rose and went to his hotel in deep disgust. The Judge sent for him; he refused to come. "Tell the Judge," he said, "my hands are dirty; I came over to wish them."

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has undertaken a short tour, to bid farewell to the Rajas and Chiefs of the Province. His Honour was to arrive at Puttiala on Monday morning, the 14th instant, and halt there for the day. He proceeds to Sangrur, the capital of Jhind, on the 15th; reaches Nabha on the 16th, leaving late the same night for Puttiala, where he takes the train again for Kartarpore, arriving there early on Thursday, the 17th instant; stays the forenoon at Kapurthulla; leaves Kartarpore about 3 P.M. in the afternoon, and travels straight through to Bhawalpore, arriving there early on Friday morning. His Honour leaves Bhawalpore the same night after dinner, and reaches Lahore about [illegible] P.M. on Saturday, the 19th instant.

A PAINFUL discovery has been made by the Civil Service Commissioners in England. It is that the candidate who successfully passes his examination is not always the person who under the same name enters upon the duties which the "pass" secures. To put a stop to this little game, the outcome of competition, it is said that all candidates will in future be required to bring their photographs with them, so that these may be compared with the persons who claim the success. What an amount of virtuous indignation and goody goodyism have been volleyed forth by a section of the Anglo Indian Press, for a rare instance or two of such personation in India. We had the Penal Code run dry. They have no Penal Code as England.

AS AT present arranged, Sir Charles Aitchison will make over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab to Mr. J. B. Lyall, on the 2nd of April, at Delhi, and be sworn a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council on the same day.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN takes a year's furlough shortly.

IT IS understood that, whatever may be Sir Charles Elliott's future official-destiny, he will not return to the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

THE vacation of the Calcutta High Court has been fixed this year from August 22nd to October 27th.

A GENERAL rising has taken place in the Portuguese territory on the African Coast opposite Madagascar. The area of the Portuguese possessions north and south of the Zambesi is somewhere about 320,000 square miles with an estimated population of 300,000. The coast line is fertile and the hills are salubrious, but the climate generally is pestilential.

THE vexed question of the amenability of the Nobles of Hyderabad to the ordinary courts of the country, at least to the British Courts in the Nizam's territory, is again to come before the public. The question has been raised in respect to a suit instituted in the Secunderabad Court against the Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah by Messrs. Eduljee and Co. On this case coming on for hearing some months ago, the Nawab pleaded through his agent that he was exempt from the jurisdiction of the courts by virtue of some old ruling to this effect. The Judge referred the matter to the Resident, who, it is stated, is of opinion that the day for such exemptions has gone by; and that in the case of the Nawab Busheer-ud-Dowlah, it would be particularly unjust to permit him the privilege, seeing that he himself has resorted to those courts to obtain justice in the capacity of a Plaintiff. The matter now awaits the final decision of his Highness the Nizam.

TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH.

VERY precise instructions have been given by the Government regarding Ran Bir Jung, the refugee Nepalese General, whose efforts to excite a rising in Nepal have been unsuccessful. He is to be taken to Patna under escort, and there released on the understanding that he is not to leave Patna without giving the authorities notice of his movements. Should he cross over to the country north of the Ganges, he will render himself liable to a prosecution for attempting to levy war against a State with which the Government is on friendly terms. Mr. Worsely, the Collector of Champaran, is out on the Nepal frontier, making enquiries into the conspiracy against the Nepal Government. There is said to be a great gathering of Nepalese refugees in Motihari, Segowlie, and the country bordering the frontier.

AN inventive Yankee has hit upon the plan of substituting straw timber for the genuine article. At the forthcoming American Exhibition, which is to open on May 2nd at Kensington, will be a house of straw, which is now being made in Philadelphia. The house is an American suburban villa in miniature, handsome, and artistic in design, and two and-a-half storeys high. It is built entirely of material manufactured from straw: foundations, walls, flooring, roofing—everything in fact including the chimney. The material is described as being fireproof as well as water-proof. The inside finish will be in imitation rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, ash, ebony and other fine woods, the straw lumber taking, as it is said, the surface and colour of any desired wood.

VISCOUNT Cranbrook, G. C. S. I, pays an eloquent tribute, in the pages of the *National Review*, to the virtues of "The Earl of Iddesleigh," a tribute which the writer himself describes as the "very inadequate offering of friendship—one wreath among many—laid upon the grave which closes over one of the gentlest, most chivalrous, and gracious characters which the generation has seen." Lord Cranbrook tells no anecdote of the late Earl, but speaks generally from experience derived from intimate personal knowledge. "It was a pleasant sight," he observes, "to see him surrounded by children, who seemed to treat him as one of themselves, undismayed by his dignity, won by his affability, and attracted by his extraordinary power of amusing them by stories adapted to their age." Throughout, Lord Cranbrook's paper is characterised by good taste and regretful regard.

THE following anecdote has been going the round of the papers:—"The Queen once met Carlyle at Dean Stanley's, and, being interested on some point connected with German history, asked his opinion upon it. The old sage of Chelsea replied that as the subject was a large one, and not capable of being talked out in a couple of minutes, it would be as well if her Majesty was seated. Queen Victoria had never before been asked to take a chair. She was perfectly delighted with the proposal, with the novelty of it, and with Carlyle himself." On this the editor of the *Christian Leader* remarks:—"It may be as well to say that the above story is totally devoid of truth. Her Majesty, as a matter of course, was already seated when Carlyle was guided into her august presence; and what really took place out of the common was that he asked her Majesty's leave to be seated himself, 'as an infirmish old man'—a privilege which was graciously conceded. This small matter we can vouch for, as we have it certified in an unpublished MS. of Carlyle's describing the incident of the meeting with royalty. We may add that her Majesty did not ask Carlyle's opinion on any point connected with German history, and that the interview lasted only a few minutes, the conversation being all touch-and-go. So that the foregoing paragraph is from the first word of it to the last, simply an invention."

A PRIZE essay has been announced in England having for its subject the following:—"Granting, for the sake of argument, that the Christian religion is disproved, what would be the results of its disappearance from the world; and what would have to be substituted for it?" Our reply to the two questions would be—nothing in particular, and nothing. Things will go on adjusting themselves as the disproval proceeds. This disproval has already made considerable advance.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the mode in which the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University is conducted, has recommended that Mensuration and Physical Geography should form no part of the course, but that Physics should be substituted for those branches.

NEVADA, the great silver-producing country, is promising a great output of nickel. There are twenty-five nickel mines all more or less developed, and experts assert that no greater ore-body, in magnitude or value, has ever yet been found, even in Sweeden, Norway, Hungary or Caledonia, the most noted producers of this valuable metal. Already more than 700,000 tons of ore are visible, of an average assay of 8·67 per cent. nickel, and from 1·53 to 4·79 per cent. cobalt.

WHILE a night train was crossing a bridge in Vermont, America, two of the carriages left the rails, fell on the frozen surface of a river below, and caught fire from the overturned stove in the carriages. Between fifty and sixty persons perished in the flames. A rail is supposed to have snapped through the intense cold; and how intense the cold was is shown by the fact that the cars fell on the frozen river without breaking the ice, and burned till nothing was left but their glowing metal, without melting the ice.

PRINCE BISMARCK has replied as follows to a national Liberal elector in Oldenburg who had sent him one of the election pamphlets issued by the German Liberal and Progressist Parties:—"This pamphlet of the anti-Imperial Parties contains many lies, but none which are not unanimously propagated by these Parties in all the constituencies of the Empire, for this poisoning of the political wells by the opponents of the Empire, which is their traditional policy, is an understood system. The pamphlet contains only one correct statement—*viz.*, that the Government will continue to aim at the prolongation of the Socialist Law. All the other things that this election manifesto says of the intentions of the Government are lies, as mischievous as they are nonsensical; and if there are any electors who believe in these calumnies on the Government, I can regret it, but cannot alter it. I have neither the means to hinder my opponents lying, nor can I protect the electors who believe so ill of the Emperor's Government against unscrupulous tricksters." This vigorous letter is, says a Berlin correspondent, of course, received with tremendous wrath by the Radicals, who try to refute it by pointing to the Chancellor's speech in the Upper House, in which he said that if there were no Reichstag or other Parliamentary body in existence, and if Ministers alone had to decide, the War Minister would considerably increase the Army burdens, the Foreign Minister would not oppose an increase of the Ambassador's salaries, nor the Minister of Justice that of the Judges.

TRUTH says the Duke of Westminister has made a good thing out of his former regard for Mr. Gladstone, and his present disapproval of him. Mr. Agnew paid Sir John Millais £1,650 for Mr. Gladstone's portrait, and sold it to the Duke for £1,200 The latter has now sold it to Mr. Tennant for 3,000 guineas, thus clearing a modest £1,950, by his altered political appreciation of Mr. Gladstone.

IT is stated that Russia and China have negotiated a treaty by which each country guarantees not to appropriate any Corean territory.

THE *World* says:—"A gentleman seeking advice about his literary work wrote to consult Tennyson, and got no answer. He wrote again and again, until twenty letters had been sent. At length came this reply; 'Dear Sir,—It is a fact, alas, but no fancy, that half my letters are unopened.'"

A LARGE number of pilgrims of the Jain sect from all parts of India have arrived at Bangalore to offer their worship to the colossal statue of Gomatesvara on the summit of Chandrabetta. It is said that the worship of it takes place once in 12 years. This gigantic image is cut out of a solid rock and is 60 ft. high. It was erected by Chamunda Raya, who, it is alleged, lived about A. C. 50 or 60.

THE Finance Commission has recommended, it is said, the abolition of the system, now obtaining in some departments, of progressive salaries. All posts of graded salaries will have the mean pay of the grade fixed as the salary of the appointment; present incumbents drawing above the mean will be allowed to draw such excess as a personal allowance, or be allowed to draw the maximum of the post, if so recommended, by the head of the department: while those drawing under the mean will at once draw the mean pay of the post.

IT is now announced that His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir has abandoned the idea of erecting a permanent bridge across the Tavi in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee and intends to open out water-works in its stead in the city of Jummu at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees.

LEGAL phraseology is proverbially obscure, but the lawyers must have been more than usually opaque who drew up a certain clause in the regulations of a corporation owning a new bridge in Boston, U.S.A. The clause enacts that "the said proprietors shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in June, providing the same does not fall on Sunday."

THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH.

IT is believed (writes a contemporary's London correspondent) that one of Lord Randolph Churchill's reasons for leaving England suddenly and going to the Continent was the desire to pay a tribute of regard to the late Mr. Adolphus W. Moore, whose death took place at Monte Carlo. Lady Randolph Churchill's father and mother are also staying in that neighbourhood. After leaving the Continent Lord Randolph Churchill will probably cross over to Algiers, a part of the world which seems to be coming into favour as a health resort.

THE telegraph line will, it is hoped, be completed to Bhamo by the end of this month. A contemporary states that the men employed in its construction have come upon frequent traces of a former line, the work of the late dynasty, which appears to have been ruined mainly by the big beasts of sorts that roam the forests of those regions. A corresponding risk has, as far as possible, been avoided in the present case by carrying the wire across and across the river and through as much open country as could be found. The job is a tough one.

THE extraordinary growth of the University of Edinburgh is well expressed by its statistics for 1886 and a comparison of the figures of twenty years ago. In 1866, the members of matriculated students were 1,525. In 1886, the number came up to 3,635. Of this total, 1,122 were enrolled in the Faculty of Arts, 108 in Divinity, 490 in Law, and 1,915 in Medicine. Of the medical students, 80 came from India, one of them being the Thakoor of Gondal.

THE Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has published in the official *Gazette* the prospectus of the National Indian Association, showing the arrangements made for assisting the sons of Indian gentlemen in England. The main object of the scheme is to afford counsel and assistance to such students, and to provide for their benefit "a system of friendly supervision, under which, it is believed, many evils to which they are at present exposed may be avoided and many advantages placed within their reach." Amongst them are the names of Dr. Thornton, Mr. M. Brandreth, Mr. C. L. Lindsay, and General Pollard, R. E.

LYNCH LAW IN AMERICA.—A most extraordinary case of "lynching" is reported from the Kansas town of Leavenworth, through the streets of which the culprit, with a rope round his neck, was dragged by a running horse until he was strangled. It seems that seventy-five masked and armed men rode up to the gaol and got the gaoler to open the door by telling him they had a prisoner for him. They then rushed to the cell where a man named Richard Woods was incarcerated on a charge of criminally assaulting a little girl. The man was pulled out and a rope put round his neck. The rope was fastened to the horn of one of the horse's saddles. The party then set off through the principal streets of the town, dragging the prostrate man after them. The scene was sickening, and when the "lynchers" were satisfied that the culprit was dead, they left the corpse in the road. It was three o'clock in the morning when the affair took place, and when the inhabitants of the place arose, the marks were distinctly visible, showing where Woods, who was a Negro, had been dragged over the frozen ground.

FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH.

WHEN M. de Persigny was French Minister of the interior, he received a visit one day from a friend, who on sending up his name, was shown into the great man's sanctum. A warm discussion arose between them. Suddenly an usher entered and handed the Minister a note. On opening it, he at once changed his tone of voice, and assumed a quiet and urbane manner. Puzzled as to the contents of the note, and by the marked effect it had suddenly produced upon the Minister, his friend cast a furtive glance at it, when to his astonishment, he perceived that it was simply a plain sheet of paper, without a scratch upon it. More puzzled than ever, the gentleman after a few minutes, took his leave, and proceeded to interrogate the usher to whom he was well-known, he himself had been Minister of the Interior. "You have," said he, "just handed to the Minister a note which had a most extraordinary effect upon him. Now, it was a plain sheet of paper with nothing written upon it. What did it mean!" "Sir," replied the usher, "here is the explanation, which I must beg you to keep secret, for I do not wish to compromise myself. My master is very warm, and very liable to lose his temper. As he himself is aware of his weakness, he has ordered me, each time that his voice is raised sufficiently to be audible in the anteroom, without delay to place a sheet of paper in an envelope and take it to him. That reminds him that his temper is getting the better of him, and he at once calms himself. Just now I heard his voice rising, and immediately carried out my instructions." We wish some of our big men in office would adopt such a device. It would greatly be to public benefit.

IT is stated that amongst the convicts released in Port Blair in honour of the Jubilee were several natives of Hyderabad who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life for dacoity nearly a century ago.

THE net value of gold imported into this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of January was Rs. 1,35,84,360, and that of silver imported was Rs. 5,25,49,033, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 6,61,33,393.

THE most distinguished of French journalists, M. Herv, has been elected to the Academy of the Forty Immortals. "He is the head of the papers devoted to the restoration of the Comte de Paris, and chief editor of the *Soleil*. It is said of him in Paris that in the hottest combats he never forgets the laws of urbanity and courtesy; he never descends to the coarseness of the prize-fighter, and always bears in mind that feverish discussions, and even excess of zeal, do not require the vocabulary of the fish-market. Firm in his convictions, he is not the less independent to blame the errors of his own party."

A RECENT Resolution (dated March 11) of the Government of India on the subject of the six State Scholarships tenable in England by natives of India, says:—"As the payment of the scholarship allowance in monthly instalments and in advance is likely to prove more convenient to the scholars and to be in other respects preferable to quarterly payments, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has directed its adoption as a rule. The Governor General in Council deems it expedient to point out that while the scholarship allowance of £200 a year is sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of college life at Oxford or Cambridge, it is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the scholars should have some small private resources of their own to enable them to meet expenses in the vacation and other general expenses which are scarcely avoidable. His Excellency in Council wishes this to be clearly explained to every candidate for the scholarship, and desires Local Governments to bring prominently to the notice of all institutions interested in the matter the fact that it is impossible for the holders of these scholarships to live with comfort in England without some private resources wherewith to supplement their scholarship allowance."

HIS Highness the Ameer of Kabul is making strenuous efforts to disarm the Ghilzais. The Ameer has also taken steps to raise regiments of Dumanis, in the province of Kandahar, with the intention, no doubt, of using them in case of further trouble with the Ghilzais. Besides the pamphlet describing his visit to British India, the Ameen is also circulating another one, calling on his people to be prepared for a *jihad* against the Russians, it is presumed.

A Travancore contemporary publishes the following gentle reminder to his subscribers:—"Our subscribers will please bear in mind that when their subscriptions run out, we shall send them two successive numbers of the paper under blue covers, on sight of which, we request they will be good enough to favour us with a further remittance." Why blue and not black?

MR. HUXLEY, says a contemporary, has made an important discovery: namely, that there is more than matter and force at play in the world. There is, he has found out, a great power, called consciousness, which places its possessor above the range of matter. It does not require a Huxley to make this discovery.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH.

THE desirability of employing balloons in case of war will be brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Colonel Hughes-Haret, who purposes to inquire of Mr. Stanhope whether, in view of fact that leading continental powers have adopted those machines as a regular part of their military organisation, it is proposed to adopt a similar system in the British army and to continue the experiments in military ballooning, and whether any and what funds have been included for this purpose in the estimates for the present year.

SOME idea of the magnitude of modern engineering undertakings is to be got from the Forth Bridge, now in course of construction. 3,500 workmen are engaged and already £350,000 has been paid in wages. The cost of the steel plates exceeds this sum by about £ 10,000 and nearly £ 400,000 has been expended on plant and temporary works. Thirty steam barges and other vessels are in constant use, with 60 steam-cranes, 50 hydraulic cranes, 100 hydraulic jacks and 100 hand-cranes for lifting and handling materials. There are also many hundred machines in use, including forty-eight steam engines, while more than a million cubic feet of timber have been required to stage the temporay work.

IN the celebrated sausage-machine the pig, it will be recollected, is said to enter at one end and on the whisk of a handle to emerge in sausages at the other. The Vienna papers are making merry over a bet by a celebrated shoe-maker in that city. He undertook from a given calf to manufacture a pair of boots within twenty-four hours of the animal's death. The conditions were made and a committee appointed to see that they were duly carried out. Large stakes were put into the hands of an impartial stake-holder. Early in the morning of the appointed day, a calf was killed in the presence of numerous witnesses. The skin was at the tannery at noon; it was properly tanned and turned over to one of the most skilful hands of the spirited shoe-maker that very evening, and next morning it appeared in the shape of a pair of boots which were worn by the man who owned the calf that had carried the skin the day before.

RAJA Sir T. Madhava Row, K C S I, will deliver the Convocation address to the Graduates of the Madras University, which will be held in the third week of this month. We should wish very much that our next Convocation address be delivered, as in Madras, by the first literary man of India, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that Mr. J. E. Cooke, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, has lately introduced a separation of the work of audit and account in the office of the accountant-General, Bengal, as an experimental measure, in view to the business being conducted more simply, efficiently, and at less cost to Government.

AN ENGLISH paper says:—"The Germans have long been redoubtable smokers; but, according to a calculation which has just been made by the United States Consul at Havana, the inhabitants of Cuba can give the average German ever so many cigars' start and beat him. It appears that the consumption of cigars in Cuba is at the rate of ten per day per head of the population, which, after deducting children and allowing a margin for the consumption of lady smokers, leaves an average of some twenty odd cigars every day for each adult male. Every year 1,400 millions of cigars are smoked in Cuba, and from 200 to 250 millions are exported. And the mortality is not nearly so terrible as members of the Anti-Tobaco League would hope. The Cubans invariably smoke their cigars 'green'—that is say, still humid and fresh from factory; and while in Europe we store the precious little mahogany boxes in the driest room in the house, the Cubans keep theirs by preference in the cellar. Since nocotine is very volatile, it follows that a green cigar is much more overpowering than a matured one. Clearly all Cubans ought to die of nicotinal poisoning, which is precisely what they rarely do die from."

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1887.

A FRENCH CRITIC ON INDIA.

IT has become a fashion with the European tourists in India to write a book about this country on their return home. These gentlemen, speaking generally, spend ten or at most twelve weeks in visiting the Presidency towns, and some of the chief provincial towns under official guidance. From the moment of their arrival in the country they become guests of Anglo-Indian officials; and, as a matter of course, they see every thing through rose-coloured official spectacles. Men like Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. Samuel Smith who sincerely wish to make themselves acquainted with the thoughts and wishes, wants and feelings of the Native population, religiously eschew Government Houses and Collectors' Bungalows and mix freely and unreservedly with all classes of the people. But the average cold weather tourist does nothing of the kind, and yet he believes that the information collected by him through official sources during his ten or twelve weeks' tour has made him an authority on Indian questions. This state of things some times does serious injury to the Indian people, and the sooner it is put an end to, the better for their interests.

The above reflections have been suggested by a long article on modern India which has recently appeared in a French Magazine. The writer of the article is M. Gustave Le Bon, who undertook a scientific mission to India. His object is to trace the causes which enabled England to secure supremacy in India. He describes the method of government by which she has preserved it. If the writer had contented himself with the performance of this task, it would have been well for his reputation. But he proceeds farther and endeavours to prove that England herself is likely to work the overthrow of her supremacy by providing the children of the soil with unsuitable education. It is notorious that to the average Anglo-Indian the English-educated Native or the "Babu" as he is nicknamed, is what a piece of red rag is to a bull. M. Gustave Le Bon, we are sorry to see, has imbibed the views upon this subject, which prevail in Anglo-India, without examining how far they are well founded. He has indeed proved an apt pupil in the hands of his Anglo-Indian hosts. He writes: "English education in India has given birth to quite a peculiar class, that of the Babus, who to-day are numbered by hundreds of thousands, and augment daily. The Babu forms a perfectly definite type, with moral and intellectual characteristics altogether distinctive. He must be studied as the representative of a kind of race which stands apart, absolutely differentiated. Such a study is the best possible means of showing how the instruction which the modern world has come to look on as a universal panacea, may produce disastrous effects when not suited to the brains destined to receive it. Whether we regard him from the moral or the intellectual point of view, the Babu is a being who can best be characterised by saying that he has lost his bearings. The words which have been heaped together in his head represent ideas too strange for him to comprehend. If we reflect that a definition has not the slightest value for any one who has not already the idea it gives rise to in the mind, or at least some ideas closely associated, we can see that the position of the poor Babu towards the new world whither the education transports him is precisely that of a blind man asked to define colours in words. The incoherence of his ideas is only equalled by his incurable mania for chaotic and incessant chatter." Now, we should very much like to know what means M. Le Bon made use of during his brief sojourn in this country to acquire a knowledge of the English-educated Natives? With how many of them did he mix; and who are they? Unless M. Le Bon gives the world definite information on these points and discloses his source of knowledge, the public cannot attach any weight whatever to his opinion on this subject. It is also very surprising, he should have found in the existence of the English-educated Natives a serious danger to English rule in India. Even the *Pioneer*, which is by no means friendly to the Babu, has been constrained by the very force of facts to say that the French *savant* has taken an imperfect view of the case. Our contemporary points out that M. Le Bon is mistaken in thinking that the English Government would have made its position more secure by discountenancing, instead of promoting, the education of the Natives. To say the least, M. Le Bon is quite inconsistent. He has the most profound contempt for the Babu, and yet he has persuaded himself to believe that the Babus can drive the English from India. His remark that the "nation which has created the Babu will perish by the Babu" at once shows his gross and lamentable ignorance of the state of things existing in this country. Whatever may be the shortcomings and faults of the English-educated Native—and these are many—there can be no manner of doubt to his devoted loyalty and attachment to the British Crown. He knows very well that notwithstanding the numerous sins of omission and commission of which the English have been guilty in India, they are the best foreign rulers which India can possibly have, and that he has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters.

Not content with ridiculing the Babu as an educational product and characterising him as a source of danger to British rule in India, M. Le Bon denounces him as an official and asserts that he the Babu preserves an appearance of morality only in so far as the constable compels him to do so. The French critic says:—"The English administration is obliged to take the most minute precautions and to multiply checks indefinitely in order to secure itself against the depredations of the Babu. Nothing is less certain than the postal service and the transport of baggage. Every letter thick enough to suggest the suspicion that its contents are valuable has small chance of arriving at its destination, unless previously registered. I have experienced annoyance of every sort in having the cases containing my scientific instruments conveyed across India. These cases being very heavy, the Babus employed at the railway stations believed them full of rupees, and invariably broke the locks. I was compelled to resort to the expedient of enclosing all my apparatus within carefully soldered metal coverings, which I thereafter deposited in wooden boxes. The latter continued to be forced, but the Babus coming upon the iron envelopes indicating that it contained explosives of an extremely dangerous character, prudently refrained from pursuing their investigations further." M. Le Bon has in the passage we have just quoted done grievous injustice to the Babu. He does not know that the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in Bengal are now almost entirely recruited from the class of English-educated Natives, and that the members of these services are now, as a rule, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. A little enquiry would have satisfied him of the thorough honesty of this class of public servants. Then, if he had looked into the administration reports of the Post Office of India, he would have found that the ill-paid subordinate postal officials, in spite of the enormous temptations placed before them, are a very trustworthy class of men. In reviewing those reports, even the *Pioneer* has been constrained to admit this over and over again. The postal service in this country is conducted in a manner which compares favourably with that of the most advanced European countries. As for the statement that the Babus employed at the railway stations invariably broke the locks of the cases containing M. Le Bon's baggage, it should be borne in mind that this pastime is indulged in by the guards who are mostly Europeans and Eurasians than by the clerks who have hardly any time for such jobs. It is a matter for deep regret that a European *savant* should in the year of grace 1887, seriously argue that the only means of sustaining British rule in India is to keep the people in a state of ignorance.

THE FINALE OF THE CROLE CASE.

In noticing Lord Kimberley's decision on the Crole case a few months ago, we remarked that it was impossible that the matter could remain where his lordship left it. The late Secretary of State had no hesitation whatever in finding that the principal charges which the Madras authorities had brought against Mr. Crole had no legs to stand upon. Lord Kimberley also distinctly declared that that officer ought not to have been removed from the collectorship of Madura for alleged insubordination to the Board of Revenue, and that he was perfectly justified in bringing the Honble Mr. Henry Sullivan's connection with the Ritchings estate to the knowledge of Government. At these findings, Lord Kimberley should have honourably acquitted Mr. Crole and cancelled his suspension from the beginning. But he was weak, he could not command the courage required for carrying his views to their logical conclusion. He ordered that Mr. Crole's suspension should cease from the date of receipt of his despatch—an order which punished Mr. Crole with loss of pay for six months.

The illogical character of this decision was manifest. If the period of Mr. Crole's suspension was to count service towards pension, there was no justification of depriving him of his salary for that period. We are now glad to see that the injustice which Lord Kimberley did to Mr. Crole has been remedied by his Lordship's successor. Lord Cross, the present Secretary of State for India, has issued orders that Mr. Crole should receive the back pay of which he had been deprived by Sir M. E. Grant-Duff and Mr. Henry Sullivan. There can be no doubt that this order is the direct result of the notice of Lord Stanley's motion upon the subject. On the 8th ultimo, his Lordship brought the conduct of Mr. Sullivan on the Crole case before the House of Lords. He asked the Secretary of State for India, what steps had been taken with regard to Mr. Sullivan's infraction of the regulation against land speculations by members of the covenanted Civil Service now that Mr. Crole's accusations of Mr. Sullivan had apparently been substantiated. Lord Stanley pointed out that this case was one of the Madras scandals, but not the first. He then proceeded:—"The first of this nature had been the speculations in gold mines in Mysore, in which several officials in Madras had taken part in 1880. This had given rise to a question in the other House, and the late Secretary of State for India had written on the 20th of December 1882, to the Governor of Madras (Mr. Grant-Duff) for explanations. This despatch and the reply of the Madras Government with enclosures had been laid before the other House of Parliament on the motion of Mr. O'Donnell. This parliamentary paper was, however, incomplete, since it did not contain the despatch of the Secretary of State, in reply to that of the Madras Government. A list of lands held by Civil officers of Madras contained the name of Mr. W. E. Sullivan, as owner of 75 acres for building purposes. This, however, was not the estate which had given rise to the accusations of Mr. Crole. Mr. Sullivan had tried to pass this other estate as belonging to his son, though he had a mortgage on it to its full value. An attempt was made to sell this estate, which led to Mr. Crole's being consulted by the intending purchaser and to his receding from his intentions, and to Mr. Crole making charges against Mr. Sullivan of infraction of the regultations against land speculations by Civil or Military officials, supported by nine documents containing affidavits in support of his allegations. There was no enquiry into Mr. Sullivan's conduct, but Mr. Crole was suspended. He then appealed to the late Secretary of State who directed that he should be replaced in an office of equal emolument and also allowed the time during which he had been suspended to count for his pension. Mr. Crole, however, lost his salary during the time of his suspension and the post he occupied had been filled by another official, and some of the Indian newspapers stated that when reinstated, he was placed in a post inferior to that which he had before occupied.

On receipt of notice of this motion, Lord Cross clearly saw that the decision of his predecessor

on the Crole case could not be sustained. His lordship, therefore, at once ordered that Mr. Crole should receive the back the pay of which he had been unjustly deprived,so that when the time came for answering the question of Lord Stanley, there would be no necessity for saying any thing on the subject. The point to which Lord Cross confined himself in his reply was the conduct of Mr. Sullivan. His lordship said that the question whether Mr. Sullivan had infringed the rules relating to the holding of land by Government servants, and if so, to what extent, was taken into consideration by the Secretary of State in Council. But before any final decision had been come to in the case, Mr. Sullivan tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he ceased to be a member of the Madras Council on the 7th of December last. But this conclusion is extremely unsatisfactory. Mr. Sullivan's resignation should not have been accepted before an enquiry had been made into his conduct. The case was one which involved the reputation of the British Government in India. There can be no manner of doubt that Mr. Sullivan's proceedings in connection with the Richings estate have lowered that reputation in the eyes of the public. His fault was not a mere error of judgment. For the sake of the good name of the British Government, Mr. Sullivan ought to have been made an example of. If the charges brought against him had been proved, he should have been ignominiously dismissed from the covenanted Civil Service.

THE RUNGPORE DEER CASE.

THE Lieutenant Governor has passed his orders on the Rungpore Deer case. These are embodied in a letter addressed by Mr. Secretary Macaulay to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division. In dealing with the case, the Lieutenant Governor divides it into five stages—namely, (1) the proceedings connected with the shooting of the deer; (b) the institution of the prosecution; (c) the disposal of the case against the Dewan Peary Mohan Roy; (d) the issue of process against Srimati Prosonno Moye Dassi; (e) the disposal of the case against the lady. Sir Rivers Thompson holds that mistakes were made in every one of these stages. As regards the first stage, His Honor is of opinion that though Mr. Shuttleworth rightly proceeded to enquire into the representations of Ain-ud-din and others regarding the savage character of Babu Annada Prasad Sen's deer, he went much further than he should have done. When the animal went of its own accord into the Babu's compound, and could have been secured into the enclosure of which the door had been opened, His Honor is of opinion that Mr. Shuttleworth had no excuse whatever for further interference. He, however, sent his orderly across the compound to call the Babu's Dewan, and the animal already excited by the attempts to drive it in, charged the orderly. Thereupon Mr. Shuttleworth shot the animal dead with the rifle he had in his hand. Mr. Secretary Macaulay writes:—"Mr. Collier attributes Mr. Shuttleworth's proceedings to the circumstance that he had formed an exaggerated estimate of the animal's fierceness and also that, being somewhat irritated by the conversation with the Dewan, he was unable to consider the matter in a calm and dispassionate manner. It is no doubt possible that Mr. Shuttleworth originally went to the spot, armed with a rifle, in consequence of the exaggerated account given to him by his informants; but his proceedings, after the dispute with the Dewan, were entirely uncalled for, and it is quite clear that he should have retired from the scene when he found that the reports regarding the animal were extravagantly wide of the truth, and that the servants of the Babu were in a position to secure it."

Even if the affair had ended with the shooting of the animal, it would not have assumed such a serious aspect. There can be no doubt that Mr. Shuttleworth was actuated by personal feeling in the matter, otherwise he would not have sent for Ani-ud-din and told him to institute a prosecution. It is admitted that Ani-ud-din reported that Babu Annada Prasad Sen's deer was causing mischief, he had no intention of laying a criminal complaint. But instigated by Mr. Shuttleworth, he brought a charge at the Police station against the Dewan Peary Mohun Bose, and the Police sent up the case for trial. Strange to say, that though the matter came to the notice of Mr. Newberry, the District Magistrate of Rungpore, he took no action with a view to stop the prosecution, while Mr. Stack, the District superintendent of Police, fully approved of the proceedings of his assistant. Sir Rivers Thompson rightly considers that the circumstances of the case did not justify a Police prosecution. The Government orders say:—"The question for the Lieutenant-Governor to consider is whether Mr. Stack and Mr. Shuttleworth acted in good faith in causing this prosecution to be instituted. They both argue that the fact that some people went to Mr. Shuttleworth and asked him to take measures to have an animal which was loose and doing mischief tied up, constituted the laying of a charge under section 289 of the Indian Penal Code before a Police officer, and that the Police were bound to proceed with the charge. This explanation does little credit to those by whom it is advanced. All the proceedings show that the prosecution was a Police prosecution and the Police authorities should not have put forward a complainant to endeavour to invest it with any other appearance. * * * The animal was not shown to have been dangerous, and the events of the night in which it got loose were not sufficient to make its owner or keeper criminally liable because it succeeded in escaping from its enclosure. Moreover, the animal was then dead; and Ani-ud-din or any other of the persons who had been frightened should certainly have been left to their own remedy. Looking to all the circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor must hold that Mr. Stack and Mr. Shuttleworth were actuated by other motives than those of public duty in proceeding with the case, whether these motives were on Mr. Shuttleworth's part, irritation at the action or words of Babu Annada Prasad Sen or his adherents or, at the threat of a civil action, or on Mr. Stack's part, a desire to support his subordinates, cannot be determined. But that a Police prosecution was instituted for some other objects than the protection of the public interests is the only inference to be drawn from the facts. Mr. Newberry appears, at least, passively to have acquiesced in this abuse of official power."

The third stage of the case is the trial before the Deputy Magistrate Babu Chundi Charun Bose. The case for the prosecution entirely failed; yet the Deputy Magistrate instead of finding this distinctly, dismissed it on the ground that the Dewan was not the person in charge of the deer. The Deputy Magistrate's decision naturally led the District Superintendent of Police to direct the Court Sub-Inspector to apply for a summons against Babu Annada Prasad Sen's aunt Srimati Prasanna Mayee. "This," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, "was a serious aggravation of the previous impropriety of pressing the prosecution at all, and it brings into strong relief the actions of Messrs. Stack and Shuttleworth in instigating Ani-ud-din to lay his formal complaint in the first instance. It indicates a reckless determination to cause trouble and annoyance to those against whom the Police had once directed their exertions. The Deputy Magistrate, instead of peremptorily refusing to issue summons, referred the case to Mr. Newberry giving his reasons for thinking that the summons should not be issued. Thereupon Mr. Newberry recorded the foolish order sanctioning the issue of summons. It is probable, as you observed, that he never looked at the record, but in any case, it is clear that he absolutely failed in his duty as chief controlling authority and Executive Head of the District. The deer which was the cause of the offence was dead; the first prosecution had failed, and an officer in his position with any claim to judgment, would have been glad of the opportunity of staying further proceedings. That he should encourage the continuance of this scandal by allowing action to be taken against a lady, and thus, instead of suppressing it give it the sanction and support of his authority, makes it manifest that he is wanting in ordinary discretion." In the second prosecution, Mr. Shuttleworth did not appear as a witness for the defence, although he had appeared as a witness, for the prosecution in the first. Mr. Man Mohun Ghose, Counsel for the defence, insisted on examining Mr. Shuttleworth; but the latter did not offer himself, nor did the Deputy Magistrate exercise his power of calling him as a witness. The Lieutenant-Governor rightly holds that Mr. Shuttleworth's unwillingness to appear as a witness affords the strongest ground for assuming that he feared the ordeal; and that there was something in those proceedings or in the antecedent and subsequent proceedings which he was unwilling to submit to public scrutiny. His Honor thus sums up: "The whole case exhibits a course of arbitrary and oppressive action on the part of Messrs. Shuttleworth, Stack and Newberry which the Government cannot tolerate. Such proceedings can only bring the administration into contempt and disrepute, and enhance the difficulties of officers who are really anxious to administer their charges with fairness." After all these expressions of opinion, which are not a whit stronger than the necessities of the case demand, it is not remarkable some punishment should be adjudged to the officers concerned. Mr. Shuttleworth, the hero of the story, has been transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts and deprived of his officiating promotion for six months. Mr. Stack has been deprived of his officiating charge as District Superintendent, and he will not be appointed to the charge of a District for at least one year, and until he is reported to have a better appreciation of his duty and responsibilities. Mr. Newberry applied to resign the service; but having regard to the part he took in the case, the Lieutenant-Governor reduced him to the 2nd grade of Magistrates and Collectors. Mr. Newberry's resignation has since been accepted. As for Babu Chundi Charan Bose, the Deputy Magistrate who tried the two cases, Mr. Rivers Thompson has let him off with a censure considering the circumstances in which he was placed; he could not show greater judicial accuracy or firmness for fear of incurring the displeasure of his immediate official superior, Mr. Newberry, under whose orders he acted throughout.

The defence put forth in the columns of the *Englishman* is certainly most vigorous, and at the same time amusing in its simplicity. It is based entirely on the ferocious character of the deer. The samber was ferocious in its rutting season and dangerous to human life, and therefore summary police action was urgent. It so happens, however, that the premises are imaginary, and the conclusion therefore void. The deer had his horns cut, and without horns the deer was as harmless as a calf and the rutting season for deer had, in August, passed away. It was left for the *Englishman* to suppose that a domesticated pet animal without horns, without tusks, without cutting teeth, without claws, and as timid as deer usually are, was dangerous to human life, and that an Englishman could not approach it without a loaded rifle, and was compelled in self defence to shoot it. On this principle, Mr. Shuttleworth would be justified in shooting every domestic cow that had lately calved, and fallen in his way.—We are glad that such folly did not prevail with Sir Rivers, and for once he rose to the occasion and did a very proper act of justice. Amidst the multitude of Dacca whipping case, the Dacca medical students kicking case, the Rattrey case, the Cox case, the Manson case, the Krishnagar Hairan Pereshan case, the Savi case, the Mosley case, and a whole host of others, this deer case stands an honor to Sir Rivers Thompson and one is tempted, though unfairly, to parody the words of the poet and exclaim: his name is left for other times linked with a single virtue and a hundred mistakes.

THE THOMPSON TESTIMONIAL.

THIS testimonial is strictly a private affair. It was initiated by a few private friends and admirers who held a private meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. It was nurtured by a private Committee then appointed. Subscriptions were realised, it is said, to the extent of Rs. 23,000, by private intercessions of the members of the Committee. The testimonial was presented on Thursday last at a private dinner paid for out of the subscriptions. At no stage of the proceedings was there a shadow of a pretence made to give to the movement a popular or public character, and in no sense of the word can it be looked upon as public. The first item of the dinner was caviare, and the whole thing was caviare to the native public. True, the locale of the demonstration was the Town Hall; but that place is accessible to any private person who chooses to pay for its use, or to whom the custodian of the Hall may, in his discretion, lend it free of charge. The testimonial itself is designedly ambiguous in its language. It opens with this statement: "We, the undersigned, of all races and religions, cannot allow you to retire from India without testifying to the deep sense entertained by us in common with your many other friends and admirers in Bengal of your personal character, and of the high position you occupy on the distinguished roll of Indian statesmen." The persons who have signed the address represent a total of 19, of which 4 are Europeans, 1 Eurasian, 5 Muhammadans, 4 Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 2 Jews. No person having two grains of common sense to rub against each other can for a moment imagine that this miscellaneous group of persons can in any sense represent the 70 millions of Bengal, or even the four lakhs of Calcutta. The persons themselves speak only for themselves, and claim no representative character of any kind. They have every right to speak for themselves of their friend, the object of their admiration, and no exception whatever can be taken to their action and words. A Bengali popular song says, "if you will look at my ladylove with my eyes, you will find her to be the architype of every perfection," and so may the signers say to those who may happen to take exception to their estimate of the virtues of their friend. In so far, the whole affair is a strictly private one, and the outside public has no business to pry into it. The publication in the daily press of the proceedings at the dinner and at the evening party which was held immediately after it, invests it, however, with a *quasi* public character. The reporters say that Mr. Cruickshank read the address "on behalf of the representatives of all races and creeds of Bengal." Sir Rivers Thompson caps it by saying in his reply to the address: "I might use conventional phrases, formal terms, to express to you how gratified I am on the eve of my departure from India, to receive from all classes and communities of the whole body politic in India, and also from the representatives of different religious creeds an address of this character." This assumption of the address proceeding from all classes and communities, and of being a public, national, and universal one "from the WHOLE BODY POLITIC IN INDIA," is kept up in the subsequent parts of the reply; but it is totally unauthorised and monstrously false. "The whole body politic in India" had nothing whatever to do with the matter. There are such places as Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, United Provinces, and the Punjab forming integral portions of India, and none of these places were more represented by the signers than was the man in the moon, and to say therefore that the address proceeded from the "whole of the body politic in India" is the merest hyperbole, which cannot be justified in a person of such high standing as a Lieutenant-Governor, even by the assumption of the remark being a rhetorical flourish in a postprandial speech. If we replace the word "India" by Bengal still we can make no advance. The nineteen signers are all respectable men; each holding a goodly position in his own grade, and worthy of regard and consideration; most of them are our personal friends, and we cherish sentiments of respect and consideration for them, but we cannot accept them as representatives of all Bengal, and they do not themselves claim to be anything of the kind. None of them hails from beyond a circuit of ten miles round Calcutta. We decline to accept them even as representatives of the "body politic" in Calcutta, and they would, we are sure, be the last to put forth any claim in that respect. The leading, though self-constituted, "political or *quasi* political bodies of Calcutta are the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Trades Association, the Indian Association, the Indian Union, and the National Muhammadan Association, and we have no hesitation in saying that with the exception of the last, of which we know nothing, none of these ever recorded a resolution making any of the Native gentlemen its representative in any movement for the purpose of an address to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor. The signers themselves have nowhere said that they had been so appointed. Each of them speaks for himself and no more, and the assumption that we have in them "the whole body politic in India," is—well—not very plausible. As for their representing the different religious creeds of India, we have not sufficient force of imagination to grasp the idea. We need not, however, dwell longer on this point. It is perfectly clear that the testimonial is entirely a hole and corner affair, got up avowedly by personal friends and admirers, working on their own hook, without any pretension whatever of a representative character, and as every one is at perfect liberty to do whatever he thinks best, to express his own private feeling for favors received or expected, or for any other reason, we have no business to stand in their way. Indeed, we would not have noticed the testimonial business at all, had it been kept, as it unquestionably is, a private affair. We object only to the attempt made to invest, by improper means, the movement with a public character, and thereby to mislead public opinion here and in England. It may be gratifying to Sir Rivers and his friends, but, but it is not moral. The prime movers had not the courage to appear before the public to seek co-operation; they worked on their own account, and we, on behalf of the public whose servants we are, cannot allow them to take advantage of public indifference in such matters. Our own opinion of the character of Sir Rivers Thompson's administration and what we take to be the opinion of the public we represent, we have already recorded in our recent issues, and we would have gladly allowed the matter to rest there; but we regret we cannot. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has thought fit to traverse that opinion, and we feel bound to say a word or two on the subject. We will not run over the whole ground, but just point out the unreliableness of the evidence which His Honor has thought fit to appeal to. Referring to the testimony borne by the 19 signatories to the address, His Honor says: "it gives me this assurance that it enables me to refute the calumny that my administration in India for the last five years has been one which has been opposed to the interests of the people. I have heard this statement so often made, I have seen it so often published, that I am the more gratified to receive from you the assurance that this charge is libellous." Now the 19 witnesses appealed to are all avowed personal friends—admirers, whose opinions, if there be any truth in the warping force of love, friendship and admiration, cannot be very decisive—five of them are his subordinates, Deputy Magistrates who cherish a lively hope that His Honor, before his departure, may grant them a lift in their grade, or an extension of period in the service, or, in some other way help them on, while those who are accused of having put forth libellous calumny against his Honor, are perfectly disinterested persons, whose profession and duty it is to watch and judge the actions of the rulers of the land, and to adjudge praise or blame according to the nature of the actions that call forth their opinion. These men have judged the actions of Lord Northbrook, of Lord Lytton, of Lord Ripon, and either they misjudged all of them, or they are not so libellous as His Honor would wish the public to believe. By his official position as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Rivers is the representative of the whole of the community of Bengal; but he has all along worked as the representative of one section of it, and thereby made himself a partizan. The *Englishman* tells us "we are on this occasion desirous of honoring the individual in the respect in which he has, we consider, done signal service to the state,—as the representative of English interests." Again: "in his visits to the planting districts in Behar, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, he has always been enthusiastically received by the non-official classes who recognise in him a true friend and champion of their rights." This language can only imply a partizan and not an impartial judge, or a common representative of the whole community. Sir Rivers himself told the English portion of his audience:

"Those circumstances (connected with the Ilbert Bill) were not of your seeking; nor were they allowed to come into public prominence without the strongest protest and warning on my part. But once they were promulgated in the light of day, I venture to think that however insignificant their origin might be, the issues were too vital to the interests of both England and India to justify any other action than that which you adopted. We live in days when much consideration is given to what Sir Henry Maine calls "the structural dislocation of constitutions" and the abolition of constitutional safeguards, and here in India, in a very regular way, we have set ourselves to examine how, in view of economy for one reason, we can secure a larger co-operation of native administration without imperilling the efficiency of the work, or the rights of the paramount power. I have no doubt some good solution is possible; but whatever may be the outcome, I am certain no solution could be satisfactory which would ignore the interest and the influence which you as the representatives of the mercantile, trading, banking and planting communities hold in this country. It is only the fact that nearly all the capital which is invested here is yours, and the material interest and development of India are bound up not simply in the toleration of your presence but in the encouragement and security to be given to your enterprises."

Thus, by his own admission, he has reduced himself from the position of the representative of an entire community to that of a sectional interest, in defence of which, he tells us, he not only justified the hooting and hissing of Lord Ripon, the scandalous speeches of Messrs. Branson and Keswick, the blackguarding lectures and caricatures of Mr. Atkins denouncing the natives, male and female, of every crime under the sun, and all and every thing that was done to defeat the ill-fated Ilbert Bill, but holds that he could "not justify any other action than that which was adopted." If this was not opposed to the interests of the people we know not what could be. If unequal laws, immunity from the power of law, legal and other privileges be held out to particular sections and denied to others and the disadvantages which thereby result to the people be not opposed to their interest, then the people were mistaken, and the remarks made by the native press were really grossly "libellous" and calumnious. Otherwise the witnesses have spoken to a fact of which either they know nothing, or——never mind what. For our part we think that the gentleman who made native labourers—human beings—in tea gardens saleable like chattels along with tea gardens, as Sir Rivers did in the contract clauses of his favorite cooly code—the "slave law under disguise" of our predecessor,—cannot justly claim any very lively interest in the welfare of the natives concerned. Those who benefited by that law, those whose interests he advocated most in opposing the Ilbert Bill, do well to testimonialize him, to offer him worship. Those who got a few crumbs in the shape of reduced schooling fees, stipends, and the like, may also feel grateful for small mercies; but the Hindus have not derived any benefit; and to insist upon the evidence of five Deputies who have lately derived special favour that the whole nation has been benefited is more than what the public at large will care to accept as a fact. The whole of the native bar, the whole troop of native attorneys, the whole of the medical profession, and the whole of the intelligent portion of the native Community have kept aloof, and that fact is infinitely more significant than the testimony of the five tainted witnesses. It is not a fact too that nearly all the capital invested in the

national interest and development of India, is English. The whole of our agricultural works are, with two exceptions, carried on by native capital. Our cotton, jute, rice, oil-seeds, pulses are produced by native capital and native capital only. The exceptions include Indigo and tea, and every box of the former was at one time said by a British Judge to be stained with human gore, and the latter made Sir Rivers get up the Cooly Act—or the "slave law in disguise" of our predecessor. But what we must object to most in the passage we have cited above is its injudicious character. It has reopened a sore which we thought had healed and been forgotten. It brings forward the Ilbert discussions in all their acrimony with the aggravation of the ruler of the land vouching for the propriety of hooting and hissing a Queen's representative in the country. It excites race antagonism and provokes discord. It openly tells one section of the community that it should have exceptional legal privileges over all other communities. It preaches, though not in so many words, the doctrine of Sir James Stephen that the highest justice to the natives is that which is most beneficial to the governing race. Sir Rivers unnecessarily and in marked bad taste, addressing a mixed community, said that he had always advocated the retention of unequal criminal laws for the different sections of Her Majesty's subjects, and that such unequal laws were necessary for the well-being of those whom he favored, and that those who suffered by such unequal laws, were bound to suffer. In a former article, we charged Sir Rivers with setting class against class and section against section, and he has in his speech afforded us the most irrefragable evidence in support of our charge, and on the whole it is difficult to conceive a more mischievous speech than the one under notice. Looking to certain words in the speech and their counter-parts in the letter lately addressed to the Chamber of Commerce by certain mercantile firms in Calcutta, we are almost tempted to believe that they have in some way a common genesis and are designed to prevent the natives from getting posts in the Civil Service, and this is what Sir Rivers means by saying that it was a calumny to suppose that he was opposed to the interests of the natives. Verily language was given to man to hide his thoughts.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and *suite* left Calcutta for Durbhanga on Wednesday morning. The departure was a private one.

THE Calcutta season is over. The Viceroy bade farewell to the *elite* of the Calcutta society at an evening party at the Government House on Monday last.

AT the State dinner at the Government House on Monday last, Lord Dufferin in proposing the health of the retiring Lieutenant Governor spoke in eulogistic terms of his "great zeal in the public service, unflinching courage, untiring industry, and impartial justice," and expressed his personal regret at the loss which "India, the Viceroy and the Government is about to sustain by the retirement of Sir Rivers Thompson." His Honor we understand, made a fitting reply.

THE Hon. Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has obtained permission from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to resign, from the 2nd of April, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. "His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall be continued to him from the 2nd of April until the period of his embarkation for Europe."

THE public will not have to wait long now for the Budget. It will be published on the 26th and the Financial member after disposing of it will start for Simla the next day.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY is expected back in Calcutta to-day.

AT a meeting held, on Wednesday last, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji, C.S.I., it was decided to give a suitable public reception to Mr. Lalmohan Ghose in recognition of what he did to maintain the honor of his countrymen during his stay in England.

WE regret to announce the death of Maharani Sarat Sundari of Putia. She died at Benares on the 8th instant. Her loss is deeply deplored by the people of the sacred city, where her large charities benefited thousands of her pious countrymen. She became a widow when she was very young, and acting under the advice of good counsellors, and prompted by her native good sense, she made good use of her wealth, and lost no opportunity to do all in her power to relieve the sufferings of the needy and the distressed. She was a noble specimen of a true Hindu widow, whose life sanctified all on whom her shadow was cast.

THE subscribers to Sir Richard Garth Memorial Fund have decided to have a life-size portrait of the late Chief Justice, painted by some eminent artist in England, and to devote the balance of the fund, now amounting to Rs. 10,900, "to some object in connection with Lady Dufferin's fund."

WE paid a visit to Mr. Archer's studio the other day, and were highly satisfied with the portraits Mr. Archer has painted of Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and Babu Joykissen Mukerji. Both the portraits are excellent likenesses. The expression in each is so life-like that it actually seemed to us that the originals were in our presence. The two portraits are in different styles of pose. The Maharaja is standing in his gala dress, and Babu Joykissen is seated in his home-dress with a Rampuri *chadar* on. The artist with his magic pencil has endued with living reality every object he has touched upon, and has thus shown his complete mastery of his art.

WE do not know how long our Government will suffer Tantia Bhil to roam at pleasure. That the Police of the Central Provinces is incapable of suppressing him is what we cannot make ourselves believe. Either the Police is in league with him, or he is a man who is beyond the reach of those who are entrusted with the safety of our life and property. Neither supposition is creditable to the governing powers. The very fact of a robber-chieftain defying the British authorities in their stronghold is a sad commentary on the vaunted organization of our Government for guarding us against the enemies of law and order. The latest feat of Tantia was the removal of some rails on the G. I. P. Railway on the road to the Ghats. A passenger-train was off the rails, and came to a stand-still. If just at that moment Tantia, under the cover of night, had felt inclined to fall upon the passengers and rob and massacre them, he could have with the greatest ease effected his purpose. The thundering Resolutions, published in the *Gazettes* of the Central Provinces and of the Government of India, would have afforded poor consolation to the sufferers. To be serious, every power should be put forth to capture this audacious depredator.

WE have received a copy of a "Civil Court Pocket Manual" by Mr. D. Denearjee, in two volumes. The Manual contains all the Acts, with recent amendments properly and succinctly arranged, which can possibly be needed by judicial officers and practitioners for every day reference. Besides the Acts, the compilation contains such of the important rules as have been framed in connection with some of these Acts; and the value of the Manual is greatly enhanced by an exhaustive index at the end of each volume. The compiler has spared no pains to make the manual useful, and we can safely recommend it to our judicial officers and the legal Profession.

OUR good brother of the *Indian Daily News*, while condemning our review on the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson for its having, as he puts it, an amount of "rancour about it that clearly indicates that the document is not from the judgment seat," affords a curious confirmation of the correctness of at least one of our most serious charges. Our complaint was that for a long time Sir Rivers acted a faineant king, because he was incapacitated by ill-health from taking an active share in the work of Government. This meant that for the sake of pay, power, and patronage, he stuck to a post whose duties he could not himself discharge with efficiency on account of the then state of his health. Our brother charges us with "rancour," and yet himself goes on to say, "it is equally clear that the subject under notice is condemned because he has not acted so much on his own motion, but allowed others to exercise the authority which he should have wielded and to have done so more judiciously. Good intentions are not the sole qualifications for good government or successful administration, and the loose hand of Sir Rivers—probably largely due to enfeebled health—may be held accountable for many of the charges brought against him in the *Patriot*." This is putting things more pointedly than we did; but it is not the less a notable instance of *qui s'excuse s'accuse*." Why does our brother accuse us of rancour for having said exactly what he says?

Our brother is entirely out in saying that "a considerable number of the leading members of the Association are on the Committee for promoting a memorial to him (Sir Rivers.) One of them even was among the few, if not, indeed, the only one, who scored double honours at the late distribution." There is nothing like a "*considerable* number of the leading members of the Association" on the Memorial Committee. Indeed, if any stress be laid on the governing word "leading," there is only one member who pleads personal friendship and mixes in a movement strictly private and confined to personal "friends and admirers." The scorer of double honors, meaning the Hon'ble Raja Pearymohun Mukerji, C.S.I., we are authorised to say, never joined the Committee and took no part in the movement.

THERE was a large gathering in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon to witness the unveiling of the portrait of our late distinguished countrymen Babu Kesava Chandra Sen. The Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mookerji, in a neat speech, requested His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to perform the ceremony. His Honor spoke in eloquent terms of Kesava Chandra's high intellectual culture, his oratorical gifts, his characteristic energy, his enthusiasm as a missionary, and the social and religious reforms he attempted to introduce among his countrymen. Babu Pratap Chandra Mazumdar thanked Sir Rivers Thompson on behalf of the Memorial Committee and the Brahma Samaj for the honor he did them in presiding over the ceremony, and the portrait was unveiled amidst loud applause.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Bengal Government dealing with the question of a larger employment of natives in the Public Service. The publication of the evidence taken by the Public Service Commission has shown to the Chamber that proposals calculated to revolutionise the basis of the present administration of India, and to substitute more or less completely a Native for an English administration, are being discussed before the Commission. There are schemes before the Commission which would, in a short time, flood the Covenanted Service with Natives. The administration of the country would then practically cease to be English or European. These schemes, if carried out, would be absolutely subversive not only of administrative efficiency, but of the political stability of the British Empire in India. The Chamber views with alarm the attempts which are being made in making over the administration to the natives of the country, and in the interest of the mercantile community, would deprecate the suicidal policy which the *pseudo*-philanthropists of the day would urge upon the Government to adopt to cut at the very root of British supremacy in India. We reserve our comments.

THE experiment of the Government of Bengal to introduce the system of paying small amounts of Government revenue by postal money orders, has, we are glad to hear, met with success in those Divisions where it has been tried. There is every prospect of the system being extended in other districts. The difficulties which the ryots are creating, however, in paying rents will soon compel their landlords to withhold all payments from sheer inability to meet the Government demand, and then neither the postal order system nor any other system for facilitating payment will be of any avail. The Bengal Tenancy Act has begun to yield its harvest of woe, and Sir Rivers has already seen the evil effect of his handiwork in the strained relations between the land-owners and their tenants. A judicial officer of considerable experience told us that in his district the zemindars and ryots are glaring at each other, and the hostile attitude of the parties towards each other is indicative of the direst results. This officer is one of those whose sympathies for the ryots, during the Tenancy Bill discussion, were well pronounced in favour of the ryots, but who, after the Act has come into force, has been reluctantly compelled to bear his testimony to the great harm it is effecting in revolutionising the economical condition of the province.

THE *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for January last, contains some notes which deserve notice. It appears that in April last, Professor Max Muller published in the *Academy* a note on the derivation of *ekotibhava*, an obscure technical term of the Buddhists. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra dissented from this, and, in the *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society for June, gave his own version of the term, and the January Proceedings has now brought out a letter in which the learned Professor says:

"I read with much interest your remarks on my paper on *ekotibhava*. Of course, I fully agree with all you say about *ekotibhava*, with dental *t*. That can be derived from *eka* and *uti*. But I had met with *ekotibhava*, with lingual *ṭ*, and it was the word which I called possibly a Bhasha word, of which afterwards a learned etymology was attempted.

"The question of real interest is, do we find in Sanskrit analogies to the contraction *eka koti* into *ekoti*. They are frequent in other Aryan languages, in order to avoid the repetition of the same sound in two successive syllables. So we have in English *mineralogy* instead of *mineralology*, *wholly* for *wholely*. In Latin *nutrix* for *nutritrix*, *veneficus* for *venenificus*, *vipera* for *vivipera*, *stipendium* for *stipipendium*, perhaps *fastidium* for *fastitidium*, &c.

"In Sanskrit my memory would not supply me with any really analogous cases. The contracted perfect *lebhe* for *lalabha* is not quite analogous, but I should be glad to know whether you have come across any words in Sanskrit or Prakrit where, for the sake of euphony, one of two syllables beginning with the same consonant is dropped.

"You may print this note in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society."

The *Proceedings* also gives some notes on the question propounded, but they are too technical for ordinary readers. What is gratifying to us is the courtesy of the learned Professor, and the amity and good feeling—with which the two *savans* set about their work. If all our learned men could be as considerate and mindful of the rights of their neighbours, differences of opinion in scientific and historical matters would cease to be the gall, worm wood and chilly that they now are.

TELEGRAMS.

M. de Lesseps has had an interview with Prince Bismarck, and stated to a reporter by whom he was afterwards interviewed that he was convinced the danger of a war between France and Germany was now over. He added that, unless a date for the evacuation of Egypt by the British was fixed, serious complications would arise. He advised that Ismail Pacha should be reinstated as Khedive.

ENGLAND would decline to entertain any proposal for the recall of Ismail Pacha to Egypt.

No less than eighty-five royal pesonages will attend the celebration of the Emperor William's ninetieth birthday. It is reported that his Majesty will proclaim the Crown Prince Co-Regent on the occasion.

IN the House of Commons (March 11) Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said that the Government would submit their Irish Land Bill to Parliament during the present Session.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Birmingham (March 12), said that the points of discord between the Liberal-Unionists and the Gladstonians were so few and of such secondary importance that he was unable to understand why an agreement had not yet been effected between the two parties. Everything, he said, rests with Mr. Gladstone, and the longer a reconciliation was delayed the wider would the severance become. Mr. Chamberlain hoped earnestly that Government would introduce a final settlement of the land question concurrent with the Crimes Bill.

IN the House of Commons (March 14.) Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that the British Government had been informed that six students had been arrested on the road that the Czar was expected to pass along to attend the Requiem Mass in honour of his late father, and that explosives were found in possession of the students. His majesty, however, was not attacked.

IT is reported that upwards of two hundred arrests have been made at St. Petersburg in connexion with the projected attempt on the Czar's life. The bombs that were found in the possession of the students who were arrested were made to resemble books, and contained dynamite and poisoned bullet.

THE *Standard* (March 14) publishes a telegram stating that an unsuccessful attempt has been made to murder the Czar. The statement has since been officially denied.

MR. Gladstone, speaking at a Liberal banquet (March 17), said that he was anxious for a reasonable understanding with the Liberal-Unionists. He adhered, however, to his main proposals concerning Ireland, and said that he hoped that an agreement was possible in regard to their modification or improvement, especially those relating to his land purchase scheme. He deprecated hurrying the Home Rule question, to which the nation would gradually come round.

GENERAL Gene, commanding the Italian forces at Massowah, has been recalled.

A ZANZIBAR telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that the dispute between Portugal and Zanzibar has culminated in bombardment of the town of Niginamgoa, near Tungi, by Portuguese men-of-war. The bombardment was continued until the whole town had been destroyed. The place is now a desolate mass of ruins, no building of any kind having escaped the general destruction. Niginamgoa, which is an important trade centre with a population of about 5,000, including a considerable number of negroes, is a purely Indian settlement, being inhabited almost entirely by natives of India, who control the trade and hold the greater part of the property in the place. The loss caused by the bombardment has fallen most heavily on British Indian subjects, and value of British property destroyed exceeds a hundred thousand dollars. Some fifty British subjects have suffered by the bombardment, and the inhabitants generally are in great distress. The action of the Portuguese has causd great excitement and indignation, and it is feared that, notwithstanding the conciliatory attitude of the Sultan, they will commit other acts of hostility.

THE hostile confederacy among the Shan Chiefs has completely broken up. Tsawbwa of Meipon, who was at its head, has announced that they are all coming in to submit. Only one man of any importance is still holding out, the Tsawbwa of Tonsauk.

A tremendous fire is raging at Mandalay. Messrs. Edmund, Jone and Company's premises have been completely gutted, and the big bazaar is in great danger.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AN WASTING DISEASE.— Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes —"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over has Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil acquired such fatness; and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clark, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Note and suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil effects as a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does. Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle s accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.
K. R. Kelka, Esqre., for Poona N. G. Library...	13	4
P. N. Ghose Mission School, Jounpore.....	16	0
Amritsar Public Library.....	13	4
Jadu Bans Shahai Berhampore.....	4	12
The Bombay Fort Reading Room.....	13	4
Babu Kedar Nath Gooin Chhaprah.....	13	4
,, Rajony Nath Chatterjee, Kissengunge.....	20	0
,, Gopal Chunder Bannerjee, Gaibanda.....	6	10
,, Krishna Chunder Das, Gowhatty	6	10
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,, Atal Chunder Sen, Agartola Teperah.....	13	4
,, Kesor Chunder Dey, Solapoor.....	13	4
,, Ram Narain Somadar, Atra Singtee.....	15	0
,, Benoykrishna Mookerjee, Lucknow.....	3	9
,, Mahendralal Ghose, Chandernagore.....	13	4
,, Bihari Behari Baksee, Pakour.....	6	10
,, Upendra Chunder Dutt, Nowhatta.....	13	4
,, Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, Arrah.....	13	4
,, Hurrynarain Roy, Ghola.....	3	5

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 1, *1887*.

GENERAL.—Babu Jogendra Nath Bandopadhya, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District.

—Mr J H Bernard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Sarun.

Mr A D B Gomess, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the Hughly District.

Major C H Pope, Commandant, Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

Captain Donald Macdonald is appointed to act as Commandant of the Central Bengal Light Horse during the absence, on leave, of Major C H Pope, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E A Lang, of the Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs, with effect from the 20th April 1887.

Mr F S Hamilton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Gya, and is appointed to have charge of the Nawada Sub-Division of that District.

Mr R F Rampini, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Mr J Pratt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J F Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr W H Page, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca is confirmed in that appointment.

Babu Kamul Narain Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hughly, is allowed leave for two months and six days, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Hurro Chunder Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Hughly, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr W H Grimley, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, on deputation as Incometax Commissioner is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R H Wilson, or until further orders.

Police—Mr C L Dyson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Patna.

The order of the 11th January last appointing Mr S N Walker, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the third grade, and also to act in the second grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, is cancelled.

In supersession of the order of the 11th January last, Mr F E Kemp, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the third grade.

Opium—Mr A Cadell, C S, is appointed to act as Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr J H Rivett-Carnac, CIE. or until further orders.

Mr H Blair, an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

Medical—Dr R Macleod, Civil Medical Officer, Gya, is allowed leave for 10 days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th September last.

Mr W T Woods, Lecturer on Dentistry, Medical College, is allowed leave for two hundred and twenty days, under section 16, chapter II of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 25th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon W Owen, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Maldah, but will continue to act as Civil Surgeon, Pubna, until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr J H Bernard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Okhoy Kumar Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Collector, Deoghur, Sonthal pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under section 12 of the European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874, Mr F M Halliday is appointed to be President of the Committee of Management of the Government Work-House, Calcutta, *vice* Mr H A Cockerell.

Babu Upendra Nath Bose, Munsiff of Furridpore, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshigunge, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Third Munsiff of Burrisal, in the District of Backergunge.

Babu Tara Prasanna Bannerji, Second Munsiff of Munshigunge, Dacca, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 2. P. M. on the 23rd Instant for the supply of stores to the Corporation during the quarter ending 30th June 1887

2. Forms of tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied, can be had on application.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHE,
Supdt. of Store.

The 16th March 1887. 93

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Municipal Election Under Section 23 Of Act IV. (B. C.) Of 1876.

Two vacancies having occurred in the representation of Ward No. 17 by the resignation of the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C. S. I., and Mr. S. Gore-Browne, it is hereby notified that the rate and tax-payers of the aforesaid Ward must forthwith proceed to elect two Commissioners for the aforesaid Ward. As two Commissioners are to be elected, each person qualified to vote will, under the concluding portion of Section 13, be entitled to two votes.

The election will be held on Saturday, the 30th April 1887, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., at the Municipal Office. At a date not less than 21 days before the day fixed for taking the poll a voting paper printed in red ink will be forwarded by Post to each of the registered voters.

The voter on receipt of this voting paper may—

(1) Return it by Post duly filled up to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "voting paper"

(2) Return it by hand to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "voting paper"

(3) Present it himself at the polling station on the day of the poll, or

(4) Entrust it either open or in a closed cover at his option, to any person whom he may select, for delivery to the polling station on the day of the poll

Any voter who, owing to miscarriage of the Post or other mishap, may not have received his voting paper by the 14th day before the poll, may apply at the Municipal Office personally or by agent for a duplicate, putting in a written statement that he has not received any voting paper.

Voting papers on different colored paper from the original and duplicate papers referred to above will be provided at the Municipal Office at the time of the poll, and any voter who has not already voted, or who may wish to cancel his previous votes, may, notwithstanding that he has already filled up an original or a duplicate voting paper, appear at the poll and fill up a paper in the presence of the polling Officer, and such vote or votes shall alone be held valid and shall cancel all previous votes.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Dated 15th March, 1887. 90

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for annual repairs for a period of one month from the 1st to the 31st May 1887, both days inclusive.

2. It is also notified that in consequence of the closure of the canals, the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Albha and False Point and Cuttack and Bhuddruck will be stopped during the above-mentioned period:—

(1) Kendrapara Canal with its extension to Jumboo.
(2) Gobri Canal with its extension to Albha.
(3) Patamoondie Canal.
(4) Taldundah Canal.
(5) Machgong Canal.
(6) High Level Canal, Range I.
(7) Ditto ditto " II.
(8) Ditto ditto " III.
(9) Branch Canal to Bhuddruck.

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1887. 91

TO BE SOLD

On Wednesday the 6th April next in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, by order of the Mortgagees in possession. The Factory and Valuable Machinery.

IRON FOUNDRY
CASTOR AND MUSTARD OIL MILLS.
KNOWN AS
MESSRS. KHETTER MOHUN BYSACK & SONS
Nundun Bagan Workshops
ALSO THE WELLKNOWN
CASTOR OIL
STANDARD TRADE MARKS
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Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

For further particulars apply to Mackenzie Loyal & Co., Calcutta. 89

NOTICE

As the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, appointed by the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 15—574-615, dated 8th March 1887, will probably commence its sittings in the Lower Provinces at Calcutta, on Monday, the 21st March, persons, who may desire to offer evidence before the Committee, should at once communicate their names and addresses to the President of the Sub-Committee, Calcutta, with a brief note of the points on which they wish to tender evidence. The special attention of persons desirous of giving evidence is invited to the annexed extract from the orders of the Government of India, defining the duties of the Sub-Committee, and restricting the scope of the enquiry to the practical issues, therein set forth, which it is desired to elucidate.

F. C. DAUKES.
Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

Extract from the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 15—574-615, dated 8th March 1887.

It will be the duty of the Sub-Committee to obtain and digest evidence on definite questions of fact to be placed before the Public Service Commission when it reassembles later in the year. The subjects of the Sub-Committee's enquiry are, first, the present regulations of the various Departments* as to admission to the various grades and ranks in each; the conditions of service in each Department, and the capacity for rendering efficient service therein. of the various classes who put forward claims to such employment. * * * * It will be covenient that the Sub-Committee should closely restrict the scope of its enquiry to the practical issues which it is desired to elucidate. 88

* Accounts.
Archæology
Customs.
Education.
Forests.
Geological Survey.
Jails.
Mint.
Opium.
Pilot Service.
Post Office.
Police.
Public Works.
Registration.
Salt.
Surveys.
Telegraphs.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission will commence its sittings at Writers' Buildings Calcutta on Monday the 21st March on which day the Registration Department of the Lower Provinces will form the subject matter of enquiry. The enquiry into the Police Department will commence on Tuesday the 22nd March. 92

WANTED.—A retired Munsiff or a Deputy Collector to take charge of a zemindary. Written applications to be sent in up to 25th March, to the address of

F. SCHILLER ESQ.,
85 *The Hermitage, Alipore, Calcutta.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on Saturday, the 2nd April 1887, at 3 P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To Submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1885.
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Bombay, 24th February 1887. 86

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved. Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW READY: IN 2 VOLS: DEMY 4 TO:
(PP. 1586).

MANAVA-DHARMA SASTRA

[INSTITUTES OF MANU]

WITH THE COMMENTARIES OF

MEDHATITHI, SARVAJNANARAYANA, KULLUKA, RAGHAVA-NANDA, NANDANA, AND RAMACHANDRA

WITH AN APPENDIX AND A SUPP. (PP. 171)

CONTAINING

GOVINDARAJA'S

COMMENTARY

BY

THE HONORABLE RAO SAHEB

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C.S.I.; M.R.A.S.; F.R.G.S.; F.S.S. (LOND);

Additional Member of Council of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, Vice-President, Bombay Branch R. A. Society, Fellow and Syndic of the University of Bombay, Government Pleader H. M.'s High Court, Bombay, &c.

Price for the whole work, Rs. 25; Postage Rs. 1-10 Annas. Apply to the Proprietor of Ganpat Krishnaji's Press, and Manager, Native Opinion Press, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 84

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

BENGAL BRANCH.

BAIDAYNATH SCHOLARSHIPS

Pundit Sailajanund Ojha of Baidyanath has generously founded the following scholarships tenable for three years in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund :—

1. One of Rs. 150 per annum tenable at the Calcutta Medical College by a Hindu Female Student belonging to any of the following castes :— Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Vaidy or Kayasta.

2. One of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable at any Bengal Training School for either medicines or sick nurses by a Hindu Female Student, belonging to any one of the following castes :—Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Vaidya or Kayasta.

Applications should be made to DR. COATES, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

S. GORE BROWNE,
79 *Hony. Secretary, Bengal Branch.*

The Pain Specific.

GUARANTEED to cure Pains in the chest, back upper and lower extremities, neck, groins, Joints Neuralgic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago Paralysis, colics, &c., used externally. In bottles Rs. 2 and Rs. 4, Packing As. 4.

33 W. Rooder & Co., Surgeons, Simla, Calcutta.

MONEY.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, and Sales and Purchases, of Houses, Lands & Zemindaries, arranged.

A Stamp should always accompany all letters for reply.

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